NEW BOOKS.

Continued from Seventh Page And ev'ry time she looks at him

Who's Uncle Sam ? My papa says

That he belongs to him; But pape's joking, 'cause he knows

My papa just belongs to me The folks are blind who cannot see His buttons marked U. S.

My mamma can't help cry. And papa tries to smile at me And can't-I wonder why. Mr. Gustav Kobbé sings the song of the 13

I'm the shell, the 18-inch, Of the kind that never filnoh. Never slacken, never sway, When the quarry blocks the way.

Of course, he conducts the shell with such results as are due to the prowess of the Crash! I feel the steel-clad ship

Split and stagger, rend and rip; Then a shrick and then a hush, As the dark'ning waters rush Thro' the torn and gaping side

Of the forman's hope and pride To the bottom of the sea Go a thousand lives with me! Gen. Shafter is celebrated in the character istic Western manner by a Denver poet:

Don't hardly reckon there ever was a tougher of In any way that you'd size him up, than that sam

Fur to handle the reds when they showed their teeth,

an' the whites that laughed at the law. A great big man with a great big heart, an' the prope sand in his craw.

I knowed the ol' bunch o' scrap fur years in the State o' the Single Star, I've camped with him on the scoutin' trail when the

Injune was huntin' war,
I've bin with him in the frontier fort an' out in the buntin' camp. An' I'm free to say as a thorrerbred, of Bill was the

proper stamp. The poet makes out that he "wa'n't no saint." but he continues to be complimentary to the General in his own peculiar way:

As fur as bein' a Christian goes, a saint o' the pious An' sich like racket, he never held a winnin' trump

in his hand; That wasn't ol' Gin'ral Shafter's style, he wa'n't o' the prayin' kind,

But all the same at the trumpes call he'll never be left behind. I've heerd him sw'ar till the air'd pop, and the

breezes 'd apit red fire.

An' reel off talk o' the snappy sort that ol' Beelsebut 'd admire,

But all the same his of hostile heart was as coft as the heart of a kid, When want an' misery caught his eye, which the same it frequently did.

The opinion is boldly expressed that the

General's "pants never warmed a seat in the Bunday school." That negligence, however, is not allowed to seem formidable: I allus said if a war 'd come an' they'd give the ol'

He'd lead the focs o' the Glory flag the liveliest sort

An' when I war' readin' the other day of his work on the Cuby shore, I ripped a streak in the Texas air with a firmament-

I danced the Apache victory dance, an' whooped

like a painted brave.
At the way his Textean cowboy lads fixed Spaniards

in shape for the grave.

An I filled my system cl'ar to the neck with the anappiest sort o' swill.

In visible honor o' Uncle Sam an' his pardner, ol'

Certain journals of a yellow color printed, during the war considerable that the facts did not justify. A Cleveland poet emphasizes this circumstance in a poem entitled "Ananias Two ghastly shapes came stealing from

A deep and ancient grave; They heard the never silent bum That marks the human wave.

They heard the newsboys' strident shout,

And one did stop and buy; And through the sheet thus hawked about He scanned with eager eye,

And as he read the headlines o'er He grasped the nearest rail.

"Sapphire, dear," he faintly cried. Convinces me we never lied

Our record's gone to smash !"

We may add for the enlightenment and re Hef of the doubting that there are poems here celebrating the exploits of Hobson at Santiago and afterward.

No proverb has better proved the solid sense of its originators than the Latin saying that it is no use to argue about matters of taste. It is always interesting, nevertheless, to observe and compare such matters, especially where they pertain to a civilization or a social life different from our own, like that of the Germans or the Filipinos, for instance. The observations of Mr. Norman Bridge in Penalties of Taste and Other Essays" (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) are drawn, as we infer from several passages in the text, from social life in Chicago and in Illinois, though the general principles derived from them are intended probably to apply to a much wider sphere. As the utterances of a Chicago-bred methetic philosophy, therefore, if for no other reason, Mr. Bridge's reflections deserve attention Like other philosophers, he finds it convenient often to make his own definitions and array under them such facts as seem to support them. Thus he tells us:

The purpose of knowledge is to increase the life and comfort of man. We seem to seek knowledge for its own sake, but we do not. We enjoy the seek-ing, well knowing that some of our findings will be useful. The ulterior aim is the mental happiness o

First we must have the necessities, then the amenities, the refinements, Mr. Bridge holds, differing radically, it will be seen, with the belief of a great Bostonian.

Choice, or taste, as to getting and having is utili-tarian: it helps in the business of acquisition. But we select, also, not to gain some ulterior object, but for the pleasure in the emotional enjoyment of the thing selected; not to acquire something, but because we have acquired something. This is taste in the higher sense. It drives us to spend almost as much for the decorations as for the body of the garment or of the house. Strictly, it is quite im sible to sharply segregate the utilitarian from the mathetic taste, since they, to some degree, blend into each other.

Taste, however, should lead us right and not wrong. "Too much of a good ingredient spoils the mixture. If only a little in excess in the solution, the products of the yeast plant are sure to poison and kill every germ of it Thus it is with the emotions and refinements of our human lives." We must take care not to have too much taste.

There is a vast multitude of aids to the formation of taste. Any hour almost we can have free advice bout it. All the schools of every sort are ready to help us to it. So are all the good people who strongly think they themselves possess a large share of rract tasts. And we usually get the advice in abundance, such as it is. But we grope in the twilight or the fog for guides against the excess and the effects of wrong taste.

Mr. Bridge, it will be noticed, has been somewhat embittered by offers of assistance in his quest for taste. He gives us "a few cardinal facts" on the subject, preserving, however, a practical, businesslike point of view:

Taste for taste's sake costs. But utilitarian taste saves. On the other hand, taste of the esthetic sort. of a high order, what may be called taste for taste's sate, always adds to somebody's burdens. Feathers, ribbons, lace, pictures and jewels, expensive amuse ments and indulgences always cost and never save We must not only have taste in the ways of money-making, but taste in all the amenities and refinements of life. We must know the correct demeanor,

correct manners and clothes, the right language to use, the true standards of decoration of houses and hings and the perfect gauge of art in all directions. This is the fist of growth and development.

Mr. Bridge's perfect gauge of art things, we judge, is applied largely to externals.

Taste, quite as much as education or general intelligence, fixes the place of men and women in the social scale, and the social scale is, next to freedom from starvation, sunstrokes and frost, the most important thing in the world. A lapse from our standard of taste that will make us ridiculous in the set we belong to (or aspire to belong to), is always a most grievous misfortune, and no one would willguilty of it. To eat with a knife, or to say, I seen John," or "I have never saw such weather before," is more damning to a certain social exstence than to be charged with theft, or be indicted by the Grand Jury. Which may account for some curious hap-

penings in Chicago. Much of taste with any social group is simply a matter of fashion. What was good taste last year may be bad taste now, otherwise bad fashion. So

as the fashion changes in our particular group, we curry to keep up with it, and generally fail. trouble is we don't know just when and at what rate the fashion does change. We commisorate with Mr. Bridge in his

efforts to keep his taste true, where standards change so rapidly.

their hats their respect for a lady or gentleman. There are at least half a dozen different ways, and they speak for as many different epochs or localities. They range from the simple touch of the brim to the very modern and now less exclusive but awkward bringing of the hat down with the crown presenting so that it will cover a high collar or a flowing neckie. Standards in art, pure art, change.

No wonder that taste under such circumstances brings penalties on its unlucky pos-sessor. "Exalted taste always leads to hyperesthesia; it is synonymous with hyperæsthe-The victim is perpetually nagged and worried by things that offend his The hyperæsthetics are, with the taste. squalld poor whose spirits are broken by their struggles, the real unfortunates of the world."

Mr. Bridge shows us indirectly his views on art. So the man, tired of the old, rushes off after fresh impressions. He is then charmed into ecstasy with a very ugly thing if only it is novel and not of Aus commonplaces. From the finished streets and walks and fronts of the trim town, what a delight to such a soul to get out and find a tangled wood, a reglected brook or a dilapidated shanty with weeds and grass growing about it, and a man or woman with rude sort of thing artistic; it is fine material for an artist's brush, and he glories and revels in it and will travel miles to sketch it. But from the standpoint of the eternally beautiful it is absurd to say that it is artistic. It is only food for the avid artist because it is unusual and widely different from the sights and scenes that are daily ground into his im-

A vivid contrast is drawn between such emo tional temperaments and "the simple duli people, pleased with little, but pleased and unworried." Mr. Bridge sums up his indictment of taste as follows:

The severest penalty of high taste, the one most harmful to the career of man, consists in the fact that it often stands in the way of his ambitions. It prevents our worldly practical efficiency; it robs us of the main chance and keeps us to the outside track in the race, when we are striving to get to the inside one. He who can always be proof against perturbaof all to be envied, for he cannot be stampeded.

"It is hard to keep the human genus plumb," Mr. Bridge says, with much truth, but we may hope that Chicago at least will hold its aspirations toward taste in check after learning from his essay what are its penalties. Mr. Bridge writes with equal acumen on other subjects, on Conscience and Bashfulness and Heredity and Children's Nerves and Educators. Space forbids our quoting fully from these, but some thoughts must not be passed by

If a man has a tender knee-joint he favors it in his movements and takes many precautions to avoid hurting it. He minifies his walking and keeps away from rough sidewalks. The limping lessens the pain. The force of bashfulness, self-consciousness or diffidence is introspective; its possessor is its victim; and it is the tender moral knee-joint of man kind. The most insistent quality of self-conscious ness is its disagreeableness.

Here is a valuable recipe for literary pro-

A newspaper writer tries to find his ideas or his muse, and they disappoint him, but let him begin to chew a toothpick or the end of an unlighted cigar, and his thoughts flow like oil. There is some physical inhibition to thought and tranquillity which diversion of another part of the nervous erstem, as by the eigar or toothpick or warmth to the feet, removes or counteracts.

A strange physiological discovery is that BELMONT-SLOANE, On April 28, 1899, at bashfulness is more common in the male than in the female part of the community.

The excrescences resulting from it are fully twice se common in men as in women, and a most morti fying one, not before referred to, is found almost solely in boys and men, namely, that of stuttering and stammering. How many stammering girls or women can you count? It is a thing almost up heard of. And why does it occur almost exclu sively among boys?

Chicago science, it appears, has made some new discovery that will do away with heredity: Two well-known women of Chicago have predicted

'physical laws, inherited tendencies and social con ditions." That is to say, that then the human body will not grow by the appropriation of food to the needs of the organism by chemical and vital forces the child will not resemble his parents because the are his parents, and he will grow up uninfluenced by the social atmosphere about him. It may be tha We conclude with Mr. Bridge's views on

geniuses:

Geniuses are many of them degenerates; which means that they are one-sided and unbalanced They have one faculty excessively developed, and other quite as useful ones correspondingly dwarfed They are apt to be overwrought, hypercritical and intemperate in their characterization of things, and they are generally unwholesome guides. We call them geniuses because they are overdeveloped in some one creditable direction. Some of us sit at their feet and pray we may be like them, when if most men were to become like them the social or ganization would be impossible the social state would cease.

The reader will feel sure that Mr. Bridge is free from any taint of such degeneracy, and will never make the social state cease. The poetic standards and elevated range of thought shown in the essays throw a pleasant light on the higher life of Chicago and on intellectual conditions in a region where "The Chevaller de Pensieri Vani" is ranked as

Major G. T. Younghusband of the Indian Army, who is not the Younghusband distinguished for his explorations in Central Asia, happened to be in Singapore last fall and thought he would take a look at Manila and the Americans in possession. He spent a few days ashore at the end of October and the beginning of November, got a look at Admiral Dewey, at Gen. Otis and at Aguinaldo, bought some photographs, collected some easily accessible information about things in general, and on the strength of this has written a book "The Philippines and Round About," which the Macmillan Company publishes. It will be observed that the time selected by the Major for his visit made it impossible for him to be an eyewitness to any matter of impor-tance. What he looked at he describes with the intelligence of a personally con-ducted tourist, the things which really interested him, and to which he devotes most of the space not used for historical and statistical padding, being the discomforts of travel and accommodations on sea and land. Aguinaldo informed him that he and his followers had fought for the complete independence of the islands; Admiral Dewey told him, he says, that the retention of the Philippines would be

the wisest course for the United States to pur-

sue, and he repeats, as current in Manila, the

well-known stories about the suspicious con-

duct of the Germans under Von Diederichs and

the friendly behavior of Capt. Chichester of the

Immortalité, Some things he tells about are in bad taste, even if they be true. The book is

written in a jaunty style that makes it easy

reading for people who do not mind utter

John Ruskin has just completed his eightieth year and already, it is to be feared, an exposition of his social teaching is not so "needless and unprofitable" as Mr. J. A. Hobson mod estly supposes in his preface to "John Ruskin, Social Reformer" (Dana Estes & Co.). While Ruskin doubtless still retains his hold among elderly people, to the present generation the influence he exerted thirty or forty years ago is little more than an interesting phase of an cient history in the domain of art, and it cares even less for his socialism. Mr. Hobson has put together with much pains, in a clear and intelligible statement, Ruskin's ideas on social reform as expressed throughout his writings It has been a labor of love, as the author is an enthusiastic Ruskin worshipper. The arrangement of the Ruskin ideas in systematic form was certainly a work worth doing, for at one ime they did have a very general influence, and some men tried to live according to them

"The Span o' Life" (Harpers), a romantic story woven about the closing incidents of French rule on this continent, is the joint work of William McLennan and J. N. McIlwraith The characters, well and boldly drawn, are the chivalrous men and noble women-British, French and Canadian-who figured in the stirring events that culminated in the fall of Louis bourg, Quebec and Montreal. The story, with its adventures in the forests and on the great rivers, is as wholesome as any of Fenimore Cooper's tales.

A useful and sensibly arranged book is "A Guide to the Wild Flowers," by Alice Louns-berry, with sixty-four colored and many other plates drawn by Mrs. Ellis Rowan (Frederick L Stokes Company). The flowers are arranged according to the kind of ground in which they are to be found and are described in words and pictures, so that they can be easily recognized. A short and clear compendium of ele mentary botanical information precedes the lists. The book will be a convenience to any one who loves flowers, even though his book knowledge of botany be slight.

Old Rouen is a picturesque town, and it played an important part in many exciting scenes of history. Its story was therefore worth telling. This has been done in a thorough and Interesting manner by Theodore Andrea Cook in "The Story of Rouen." Mediaval Towns series (J. M. Dent & Co.; Macmillans). The book is not a mere history; it is a description of everything of interest in the place, of the cathedral, the architecture and the people. It has the merit, peculiar to town and county histories, of telling the characteristic things that the bigger histories leave out and that give life to history. The book is very prettily gotten up, as is to be expected from Messrs Dents' imprint.

"Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration," by Samuel T. Maynard (John Wiley & Sons), is an excellent little book containing much practical information about trees shrubs and plants, as well as the arrangement of grounds, large and small. The author, in writing his book, has had in view chiefly the problems that perplex the owners of small country places

"The Life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton," by Lady Burton and edited by W. H. Wilkins, is published in a single volume by Charles Scribner's Sons. The editor has cut out some portions of minor importance in order to reduce the original two volumes to one, but in the main the text is that published by Lady Burton herself.

We have also received: Defective Eyesight; the Principles of Its Relief by Glasses," D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D. LL. D. (Macmillans.)

History of the New World Called America. vol. 2. Edward John Payne. (Clarendon Press: Macmilians. "Austria." Sidney Whitman. (G. P. Put-

nam's Sons. "The Poems of Thomas Carew," edited by Arthur Vincent. The Muses' Library. (Im-

ported by Charles Scribner's Sons.) Poems, Narrative, Elegiac and Visionary." by Percy Bysshe Shelly. (J. M. Dent & Co. Macmillans.

"Germany, Her People and Their Story. Augusta Hale Gifford. (Lothrop Publishing "A Century of Vaccination and What It

W. Scott Tebb. (Swan Sonnenchein & Co. "Précis de l'Histoire de France." Alcée Fortier (Macmillans.)

Liquid Air and the Liquefaction of Gases. T. O'Conor Sloane, Ph. D. (Norman W. Henley

MARRIED

Church, Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. Walter M. Barrows, Perry Belmont and Jessie A. Sleane

VILLIAMS-KING, On Wednesday, April 26, 1899, at Allegheny, Pa., Nina Bakewell King, daughter of Dr. Cyrus Black King of Allegheny, to Otis L. Williams of New York.

DIED.

BANUELOS.—At Biarritz, France, 26th inst., Mary Adcline, wife of Count de Banuelos of Spain, and daughter of the late Charles Thorndike of Bos

LAPP .- On Thursday, April 27, at his residenthe Chelses, New York city, the Rev. Alexander H. Clapp, D. D., aged 80 years and 8 months av. and 84th at., on Saturday, 29th, at 2 P. M. GOELET .- On Thursday, April 27, at Naples, Italy, of heart failure, Robert Goelet of this city,

ACK .- Samuel T. Jack, in the 47th year of hisage. Funeral from his late residence, 886 West 30th at., Sunday, April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 159; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36

ORD. - Veterans of the Seventh Regiment are re quested to attend the funeral services of Major Thomas Lord (Tenth Company), at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday, April 29, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M. THOMAS DIMOND, Colonel. HAUT.-On Friday, April 28, 1899, Clementina, beloved wife of L. C. Shaut, and granddaughte

of the late William C. Patterson, aged 34 years. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, April 30, at her late residence, 1194 Jefferson av., Brook

VON KLEIN.-Suddenly, April 28, W. B. A. Von Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

WALLACE .- At Deland, Fla., April 25, at 2 P. M. in the 54th year of his age, John Wallace, be-loved husband of Mary F. Wallace of 769 Jefferson av., formerly of 670 Gates av. Funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam av., between Ralph and Patchen ava., Bracklyn, Saturday, April 29, at 10:80 A. M

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad; 48 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Religious Notices.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.
Corner Broadway and 34th st.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. P., Pastor.
Public Worship, with preacting by the Pastor, at 11
A.M. and 8 F M.
Sunday School and Bible Classes.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), 84th st., Cour Park av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Roberi Collyer will preach. Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park av. All cordially invited.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway, corner 10th at.

Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Early Morning Prayer and Sermon, 9 o'clock, Later Evensong, 8 o'clock, All sittings free. M ADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Sist at.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, Sunday services, 11 A. M. and 4:80 P. M. Pastor will preach at both services. Afternoon topic, "Contentment," Young Men's Guild Bible Class, 10 A. M.

M ADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, cor. 57th st. - The pastor, Dr. Abbott E. Eittredge, will preach at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting 7:16 P.M. Union Bible class Friday evening.

Society For Ethical Culture.—Sunday.
Sapril 30, 1809, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music
Hall, corner 57th st. and 7th av. Lecture by Dr.
John Lovejoy Elliott. Subject, "The Needs of
Young Men." All interested are invited.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL

TESTIMONY IN DEFENCE OF WILLIS

fotes Given by Doody to Willis, It Is Contended, Were for a Legitimate Debt, and Payments to Philips a Partnership Settlement - Both of High Character. The defence of former City Works Commis-

doner Theodore B. Willis and former Police Commissioner William E. Philips, in their trial for conspiracy, was begun before Justice Smith in Part V. of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Gen. Tracy moved that the indictment be dismissed on the ground that the bribery indictment took precedence. This was denied, as was also a mo tion to dismiss on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove a conspiracy. In his opening address Col. Lamb said that

there was nothing to show that Mr. Willis was in any way connected with the case on trial As regards the notes given by Daniel Doody to Mr. Willfs, Col. Lamb contended that it was a perfectly proper business transaction, as Doody owed the money to the firm of Theo dore B. Willis & Bro. for hardware furnished. He said that Mr. Willis would abso lutely deny all knowledge of the alleged trans acitons prior to the purchase of the Valley Stream property by the city of Brookiyn. He also said that Mr. Philips was for a time a partner with Daniel Doody in the contracting business and that he was entitled as such to receive certain dividends. Col. Lamb said that Doody had testified that he had never paid to Mr. Philips more than \$2,500 on all the contracts.

Robert M. Whiting, who was Secretary the Department of City Works under Commissioner Willis, testified to the work of the department. He said that the heads of the various departments advertised for bids for work to be done under them and that the names and amounts of the contracts were forwarded to the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner. During the two years of Mr. Willia's administration, he said, more than \$10,000,000 was spent for city work. "Did Willis assign to his deputy the duty o

approving bills?" asked Col. Lamb.
"That had been a duty of the deputy from

time immemorial," said the witness.
Former Deputy Commissioner Robert W Fielding was the next witness. He testified that Mr. Willis had never asked him to favor any particular contractor and never knew him to violate any duty. He said he knew Mr. Philips because they were both interested in polities and belonged to the same faction, of which Mr. Willis was the leader, and as a result many of the politicians, including Mr. Philips, frequently visited the Commissioner in his office. They also visited for the same reason Tax Commissioner Appleton.

Gen. Tracy said that Mr. Fielding was under indictment and had been convicted, but that the conviction had been reversed by the Court of Appeals and the District Attorney may order a new trial. "I am trying the present case," said Dis-

trict Attorney Steele, "and what I may do is an unknown quantity." Mr. Fielding was then asked several questions by District Attorney Steele. His face

flushed, he became nervous and then declined Justice Smith said that the witness did not

need to answer any questions that might tend to incriminate him. 'Can you explain the bills that were cut into amounts less than \$2,000?" asked Dis-

trict Attorney Steele. Mr. Fielding declined to answer on the grounds stated by Justice Smith, and he was

Peter Milne, who was chief engineer un-Commissioner Willis, testified as to the reception of bids for work for the water supply improvement. He said he had asked Mr. Willis if he had any special contractor who he desired should be invited to hid on the proposals, but that Mr. Willis eaid he wanted the matter left to the discretion of the heads of departments, "I never knew of a Commissioner," eaid Mr. Milne, "who submitted a name to me."

Commissioner, said Mr. Milne, who submitted a name to me."

"William H. Hazzard, the President of the Fulton Bank, said he had known Mr. Philius for years and that he stood very high in the community and was an honorable man. "In fact," he said, "I have so high an opinion of him that, I have made him one of my executors when I am gone." He said he did not believe that Mr. Willis would tolerate any dishapasty in his office.

when I am gene. He said he did not believe that Mr. Willis would tolerate any dishonesty in his office.

Bernard Fowler, who was chief clerk in the office of the Department of City Works, said that the bills were all approved by the heads of department or the Deputy Commissioner. Sometimes he said there would be 150 centracts and 1,000 requisitions in a day. These were entered upon the minute book and were aubsenuently approved by the Commissioner. He said that he had looked over the minute book and had not been able to find any record showing that any order had been given for the repaying of New Urrecht avenue. During the administration of Alfred T. White as Commissioner, the witness said. Mr. White took the minute book home with him on Saturday night and returned it on Monday morning after having inspected it carefully. He knew that Mr. Willis also inspected the minute book on Saturday nights. He said that during the last months of 1897 the business in the department increased from 25 to 33 per cent. This was caused by the fact that on Jan. I. 1838, the charter of the Greater New York was to go into effect and everything had to be arranged prior to that time. He said there were three orders on the minute book for repairs, each calling for an expenditure of less than \$2,000. These orders were blaced in the book by Deputy Commissioner Fielding. The witness said he subsequently learned that the work cost about \$76,000. The entry of the orders on the book, he said, was irregular, and he called Mr. Fielding's attention to tand Mr. Fielding instructed him to make another entry, which he did.

President George W. White of the Mechanics Bank had known Mr. Willis for twenty years and knew him to be an urright and honorable man. He said he did not know him as a political leacer, but had read in the papers that he was the Republican leader in Brookleyn.

a political leader, but had read in the papers that he was the Republican leader in Brooking.

Charles T. Young, the President of the National City Bank, said he had known Mr. Willis for thirty years and Mr. Philips for fifteen years and that they were both honorable men and had a high standing in the community.

Former President B. J. Neff of the Department of Assessment, Asron Levy, a wholesale butcher, and David H. Valentine, a contractor, all testified to the high standing in the community of both Mr. Willis and Mr. Philips.

John H. Decker, who was Deputy Water Purveyor during Mr. Willis's administration, testified that the work for building the water mains on New I trecht avenue. Fort Hamilton avenue and Sixtieth street emanated from the Water Purveyor's Department.

Oscar Knapp, formeriv Water Purveyor, said that he had requested Engineer Lewis to have an inspection made of New Utrecht avenue after the water mains had been laid, and that in response Mr. Lewis had recommended that the street be repayed and that Deputy Commissioner Fleiding had given the order to repaye the street, and after a time the contract was given to Daniel Doody.

"This witness is under indictment," said District Attorney Steele. "I object to his answering the questions of Col. Lamb and then when it comes to my cross-examination having him decline to inswer, as did Fielding."

"We will wait until that time," said Justice Smith.

District Attorney Steele then began his

We will wait until that time," said Justice Smith.

District Attorner Steele then began his cross-examination, and after a few unimportant questions had been asked Justice Smith adjourned court until Monday morning. He admonished the jury not to discuss the case themselves or to allow others to discuss it in their presence.

Imprisonment for Premeditated Crime Francesco d'Angelo and Luigi La Rosa, said to be members of an Italian secret society, were arraigned yesterday in the Criminal

Branch of the Supreme Court to plead to an in

dictment charging them with murder in the first degree. D'Angelo pleaded guilty to man-slaughter in the first degree, and La Rosa pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. They admitted that on Nov. 20 last they waited at the corner of Canal and Mulherry streets and fired two shots from pistols
into the body of Vincenzo Gallucei. Gallucei
died the following day.

It was said yesterday by a detective who was
in the courtroom that Gallucei's death had
been ordered by a secret society similar to the
Mafis. D'Angelo and La Rosa were appointed
to do the killing.

D'Angelo was sentenced by Justice Fitzgerald to twenty years in State prison and La
Rosa to fifteen years.

Justice Fitzgerald also passed the death sentence upon Izorenzo Priori, an Italian drug
clerk. Priori is to die during the week beginning June 19. Last December he shot and
killed Vincenzo Garaguso, a banker, in a quarrei over a game of cards. they waited at the corner of Canal and MulBrooklyn Advertisements.

Great

Sacrifice

Brooklyn Advertisements.

All people do not think alike, but most people are willing to accept

\$7.00 FOR \$2.95.

This we promise you if you come early enough. We have about 1,000 all wool Knee Pants Suits for boys from 7 to 16 years of age, which were made last year. Their only offence is in not being made in 1899. They are just as desirable in material and shape as 1899 Suits; but it is contrary to our policy to carry goods from year to year, hence they must go. They formerly sold at \$4.00 to \$7.00, and in order to dispose of them quickly we give you

Your Choice for \$2.95.

If you prefer that your boy have an 1899 Suit, we can

BROWNING KING & Co Fulton St., cor. DeKalb Ave. CALEB V. SMITH, Manager.

WON'T LICENSE SAM JACK'S.

BUT THE POLICE BOARD SWALLOWS THE DEWEY ALL RIGHT. the Dewey Is Senator Tim Sullivan's Thea-

tre-Trouble with Jack's Place Is That It Horrifled Commissioner Jake Hess. It was license day in the Police Board vesterday. Theatre and concert hall licenses run out on May 1, and they were all up for their annual renewal of licenses. The most important act of the board was the refusal to icense Sam.T. Jack's Theatre, at 1191 Broadway. Sam T. Jack himself died on Thursday night. In aveaking of the theatre, President

York said: "Many complaints have been received coneerning the nature of the performances there. and the police have had to interfere and have the programmes changed several times." Although President York didn't say so, it is understood that the action of the board was

taken on account of Commissioner Hess's visit to the theatre. Jake said afterward that he was horrified, and the board deeided that any performance which horrified Jake ought to be stopped as soon as possible. est spectators should begin to drop dead by wholesale. Other places to which renewal of licenses was refused are the Oregon, at 85 Bowery;

was refused are the Oregon, at 85 Bowery; Appel's music hall, at 424-425 Eighth avenue, run by Charles J. Appel; Victor Rodite's concert hall, Surf avenue and Sea Beach walk. Coney Island; Abbey S. Sotoldo's concert hall, at 4203 Third avenue; Joseph P. Burke's music hall, at 161 Bowery, and the Waverly, at 23 Bowery. The Dewey Theatre, owned by State Senator Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan, is not among those to which licenses were refused.

not among those to which licenses were refused.

Sergeant Michael Gorman of the patrol boat got an honorable mention for his rescue of John Hayden from drowning on Tuesday night; also, another bar to his medal. The Sergeant has stopped keeping count of his rescues, but they are pearing thirty, and it is said that the bars to his medal are so many that if he gets a few more he'll have to nin them up to keep them from dranging on the ground when he walks. The board commended Roundsman Schuessler and Patrolman Dominick G. Reilly of the bleyele squad for their rescue last week of a woman from the burning building at 228 West 123d street.

Lawyer Mortimer A. Ruger served notice on the board that on May he would annly to the Surreme Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the reinstatement as roundsmen of twenty-five men who were roundsmen before the Roosevelt regime, and who were reduced then. It is contended that they were illegally reduced. The names of the twenty-five were taken and the board directed the Chief to bring charges against all of them for violation of the rule providing that no nember of the force shall bring legal action against the board without the board's permission.

DRAGGED UNDER A WAGON. William Rau's Feet Catch in the Traces a

William Rau, proprietor of the Amsterdam Hotel, at River and Second streets, Hoboken drove to Guttenburg on Thursday evening, accompanied by Joseph Bohm, a liquor deale of 338 East Eighty-third street, and Thomas of 338 East Eighty-third street, and Thomas Gann, a bartender, of 510 East Eighty-fourth street, this city. While returning one of the reins broke as they drove into the town of Weehawken. Itau, who was driving stooped over the dashboard to grasp the line, but lost his balance, and fell head foremost between the horse and the buggy.

His legs caught in the traces and he was dragged about fity feet with his head seraping on the ground before Bohm and Gann, who jumped out, succeeded in stopping the horse. It is feared at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken that Rau's skull is fractured.

The Tunnel Transit Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck has received from Albany the bill amending the Rauld Transit law so as to permit the construction of the tunnel by private capital, and the granting of a franchise to a private corporation for not longer than fifty years. He will hold a public hearing on the bill on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Edward Lauterbach, counsel to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said that the directors of the company would meet some time next week and would consider the advisability of bidding for the franchise.

Ex-District Attorney Goes to Jail. READING, Pa., April 28.-Ex-District Attorney Hiram Y. Kaufman, who was arrested on a ferryboat between New York and Jersey City. was brought to his home here and committed was brought to his home here and committed to jail for nine months on a charge of having embezzled trust funds. He is the first lawyer ever committed to prison in this district. Mr. Kaufman is a graduate of Yale, and was elected District Attorney as a Democrat. Stock speculation is said to be the cause of his downfall.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million." under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1846, wrote:-"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Cainc, Author of "The Deemster," "The Manx-man," "The Christian," etc., when speak-ing on "Criticism," recently, said — "When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently; when it is bad, it only goes for a while: the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of **BEECHAM'S PILLS**

has said over and over again:

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily guiled a second time; and every disastisfied purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILIS per annum, after a public trial of half-acentury, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have four many years been the sepular

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English ianguage is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In hozes, so cents and specents each, at all drug stores.

IMPURE TEAS ACT CONSTITUTIONAL

Judge Lacembe Declines to Grant an In-

junction Preventing Its Enforcen Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday denied the motion of counse for William J. Buttfield, a tea importer, for a preliminary injunction to restrain the College tor of the Port and the Board of General Appraisers from holding, seizing or destroying 652 packages of tea out of a cargo of 23,000 packages brought to this port last March in the ship Paul Revierre. The application was made in a supplemental bill of complaint.

Before the cargo arrived here action had been begun by the plaintiff to test the constitutionality of the statute which prohibits the importation of impure and unwholesome teas. alleging that by the terms of the act Congress had relegated to the Secretary of the Treasury legislative powers in that each year a standard of quality is fixed by the Secretary. The original complaint stated that importations of tea by the plaintiff had been condemned by cus toms officers, and the injunction applied for was to restrain Collector Bidwell from any similar action. In his opinion Judge Lacombe

says:

"This court is still of the opinion Judge Lacombe says:

"This court is still of the opinion expressed in the earlier cause of Cruikshank vs. Bidwell, that by the insertion of the word quality in the statute Congress intended to cover more than mere purity and wholesomeness. So interpreted, the statute is in entire harmony with the drift of recent legislation, which to a continually increasing extent relegates to governmental determination and control matters which have always heretofore, in this country at least, been left to the disposition of the individual citizen or to the operation of natural laws. The questions as to the power of Congress to pass such an act and to provide that the standard of quality should be fixed each year under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury were passed on in the Cruikshank case."

TAILORS WANT A TEN-HOUR DAY New York Workers Won't Demand It

Though, Because the Union Is Weak. The Custom Tailors' National Union will or Monday make a demand for a ten-hour work day in nearly all the large cities of the United States. New York will be an exception, as the union has not yet recovered from the effects of union has not yet recovered from the effects of its last general strike here in which it was defeated. The custom tailors of New York are the men who work for the fashionable tailors in and near Fifth avenue. They struck for higher wages, though their leaders admitted that business was bad, and lost. Some of the supployers reduced wages 10 per cent last year, but have promised to restore the old scale soon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAO-THIS DAT. Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets. 6 54 | Moon rises 11 23 HIGH WATER-THIS DAT. Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Isl'd. 10 29 | Hell Gate. 12 22 Arrived-FRIDAY, April 28,

Arrived—FRIDAT. April 28.

Sa Fuerst Bismark, Barends, Hamburg April 20.

Southampton 21st.

Sa Palatia, Beesing, Hamburg April 16.

Sa Cluden, Zrattler, Amsterdam.

Sa Wilkommen, Schaefter, Stettin,

Sa Bernard, Evans, Mansos,

Sa Vidar, Nielsen, Tuxpan.

Sa Orange Nassau, Noybeer, Trinidad.

Sa Taormina, Muller, Rio Janeiro.

Sa Dangry, Staubo, Cardenas.

Sa Folalo, Berensen, Cienfuegos.

Sa El Monte, Parker, New Orleans.

Sa Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk.

Sa Lampassa, Barstow, Galveston.

Bark Hornet, Nobles, Guantanamo.

Bark Antigua, Holmes, Montevideo.

[For later arrivals see First Page.] SPOREN. Sa Diamant, from Rotterdam for New York, April 22, lat. 49.44, long. 08.25.

Sailed FROM FOREIGN FORTS. Sa Bovio, from Liverpuol for New York.

Bs New Orleans, from New Orleans for New York. ULTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-Day

IAVADA, HAVADA Alene, Kingston
Algiers, New Orleans
Nucces, Galveston
Hudson, New Orleans

M. L. Villaverde, Havana.. Sail Monday, May I. INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Hamburg Hamburg Rotterdam Gibraltar Kalser Wilhelm II. Lucania St Louis Manhattar Liverpool. Southampt London... Hammonia British Trader Kansas City Gibraltar Shleids Havre Jacksonvilie. Due Manday, May I Liverpool. Botterdam London... Menominee Manhatian Patria Geo, Heaton

> Glasgow. Antwerp Wednesday, May 8 Ems limitsh Empire Europe New Orleans... Antwerp.

Due Tuerday, May 1.

Due Thursday, May 4.

Pinnofortes, Organs, &c.

WEBER WAREROOMS PIANOS To rent, and rent applied if purchased with a reasonable time.

PIANOS Second-hand Uprights in good con-

PIANOS Slightly used, as good as new, at a discount of from \$100 to \$200 from regular cash prices.

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at any time within five years of a new
WEBER Plano or a new WHEELOCK
Plano, when a fair allowance will be
made, or if exchanged within one year
the full price paid will be allowed.

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4 Nearly new Squares, 570.00
(84.00 monthly)
7 Full size Uprights
860.00 to 5125.00
4 Nearly New Uprights, 5140.00
35 Parlor Organs, 525.00 to 535.00
y Planos rented \$3.00 and \$4.00 per mo.)

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of almost every make, their own included, taken in
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oo upward Rents, \$8.00 upward nd for catalogue GORDON'S, 139 Fifth av. LARGE assortment, slightly used, \$60 to \$125; rent \$3; small installment. OUVRIER BROS, 13 East 14th st. RELIABLE Conner Pianos. Estab. 1877. High grade. Medium price. Easy terms. Renting; exchanging. 4 East 42d st.

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